A similar analysis can differentiate a human Th1 from a Th2 response. One examines inflamed tissue, isolated leukocytes from regions of inflammation and peripheral blood cells. Leukocytes are cultured in vitro alone or in the presence of parasite antigen or mitogens to stimulate cytokine release, and the cytokines are analyzed by, for example, ELISA. The specific pattern of cytokines released allows differentiation of Th1 from Th2 responses. IgG2a is generally indicative of a Th1 response, whereas IgE and IgG1 are indicative of Th2 response.

At **page 49**, after the section heading, "EAE in SJL/J mice", please ~~delete~~ the section which follows and ~~replace~~ with the following section:

In the first experiments, two experimental protocols have been optimized to characterize the effect of schistosome ova injection on EAE. The two protocols are different only in the frequency of high or low dose immunization with schistosome ova. In Protocol #1, 6-8 week old female SJL/J mice were injected intraperitoneally with 10,000 schistosome ova fourteen days prior to EAE induction. Schistosome ova injection was repeated at day 4 prior to EAE induction using 5000 schistosome ova intraperitoneally and 5000 subcutaneously. This protocol had been shown to induce a very strong Th2 type immune response. On the day of EAE induction (day 0), the experimental animals were injected by subcutaneous tail base injection of 50 ug of PLP139-151 (HSLGKWGHPDKF) (SEQ ID NO. 1) peptide in CFA containing 1 mg

REMARKS

This amendment is responsive to the Notice Of Non-Compliant Amendment (37 C.F.R. § 1.121) mailed August 9, 2001 by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. The Notice indicates that amendments to the specification can no longer be provided by supplying replacement pages. Accordingly, Applicants have indicated changes to the relevant paragraph and section of the specification and respectfully submit that the amendment complies with 37 C.F.R. § 1.121 and